

## "ZONING" BILL IN SENATE GOES TO THIRD READING

**Amendment Makes Law, if Enacted, Applicable Only to Cities Above 30,000.**

Advancement of the "zoning" bill to its engrossment and third reading was the feature of the session yesterday of the Virginia Senate. The bill was advanced after the body rejected an amendment by Senator Russell, of Campbell, making the law applicable only to cities of more than 30,000 inhabitants.

The bill empowers City Councils to mark districts in which they can regulate the height, size, shape of structures, size of buildings and the uses to which they shall be put. It has the endorsement of the Virginia League of Municipalities.

Senator John Paul, of Rockingham, spoke against the amendment, declaring that the Russell proposal would prevent Harrisonburg from deriving advantages of the bill.

Senator Cannon, of Richmond, also opposed the amendment.

The medical school merger bill was advanced to its second reading and will probably be taken up during the week. All bills on the calendar with the exception of three were advanced a step in order that the Senate will have a calendar to work on this week.

### WORLD DIPLOMATS TO GATHER IN FINAL SESSION MONDAY

(Continued From First Page.)

ference put the formal stamp of approval on the results of three long months of patient and not untroubled negotiation which will take their places in the annals of history. They were principally:

Final approval of the Far Eastern treaty affirming anew the open door in China and providing for the integrity against foreign exploitation and encroachment.

Final approval of a treaty revising the system of Chinese customs charges—a measure described as vital to the rehabilitation of China herself.

Formal announcement of a declaration of principles on the Siberian question pledging the territorial integrity of that land.

Formal announcement of the agreement by Japan to hand back Shantung to China—a conclusion of a subject that almost wrecked the peace conference of Versailles.

Formal announcement of a declaration on Japan's famous twenty-one demands on China and formal announcement of Japan's abandonment of the much-attacked "group of five."

**May Not Sell Warships.** A provision to the naval limitation treaty that none of the powers pledged may sell any of their warships between now and the time they are scrapped.

A resolution to improve the protection of the Chinese Eastern railway.

While today's work virtually completed the work of the conference, it will formally be closed Monday with an address by President Harding. All delegates are making arrangements to return to their homes immediately afterwards.

The conference also approved the resolutions presented by Elihu Root, authorizing another conference to revise the rules of warfare to which was attached a stipulation that the new conference shall not review the submarine and the poison gas treaty already signed.

**Four-Power Pact Supplement.** This is the supplement to the four-power Pacific treaty, announced at the Paris conference today, which excluded from its terms the homeland of Japan.

(This supplement gives the interpretation expressed by President Harding after the plenipotentiaries had provided otherwise, add insets with the approval of the Japanese.)

The United States of America, the British Empire, France and Japan have, through their respective plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulations supplementary to the quadruple treaty signed at Washington on December 13, 1921.

"The present agreement shall have the same force and effect as the said treaty, to which it is supplementary.

The provision of Article IV of the aforementioned treaty of December 13, 1921, relating to ratification shall be applicable to the present agreement, which in France and England shall remain deposited in the archives of the government of the United States and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that government to each of the other contracting powers.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present agreement.

"Done at the city of Washington the sixth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two."

### DETAILS OF TREATIES GIVEN FORMAL APPROVAL

(By United News)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Treaties and agreements formally approved today were:

An general, nine-power treaty on China containing important policies for treating China of foreign agreements and to make the open door a binding fact, this country being the first binding "Makina Charter" for the Far East.

A nine-power customs treaty on China, providing for a revision upward of Chinese customs duties, it is estimated, will afford a total increased revenue to China of approximately \$16,357,000 annually.

A resolution by which the nine powers agree to the establishment in China of a board of reference to which all questions concerning the open door and railway articles of the general Chinese treaty are to be referred for investigation and report.

A declaration whereby China on her part is prepared to give an understanding—not to alienate or lease any portion of her territory to any power," this being one of the Chinese

### Bootleggers Drive Pastor From Circuit

(By Associated Press.)  
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Rev. Frank H. Wright, pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at West Chazy, near Plattsburgh, N. Y., has been obliged to give up his pastorate and become a professor in Houghton Seminary on account of the excommunicant attendant upon "booze running," he told the church officials here yesterday.

He said he had two cottages and was obliged to cover forty miles in thirty night trips each week. Even with a rifle in the case and driving in the ditch, he said he made up his mind the roads of the Northern New York were unsafe for ministerial circuit riders, and gave up his charges.

The conference voted today to send six additional missionaries to India. Six missionaries also to Africa, and additional workers also will be sent to Japan as soon as the need of the field can be determined.

Ten points presented at the beginning of the conference.

Japan's recent statement prompting eventual withdrawal of her troops from Siberia, along with Secretary Hughes' statement showing the opposition of the United States to the Japanese forces in Siberia, were read into the record to become a permanent part of the proceedings of the conference.

### Nine Powers Enter Treaty.

The preamble of the Chinese customs treaty states that the nine powers have entered the treaty "with a view to increasing the revenues of the Chinese government."

The treaty confirms the resolution adopted at the last plenary session of the conference for a revision of the Chinese customs duties to make these duties equivalent to an effective 5 per cent ad valorem. The new tariff rates shall become effective as soon as possible, but not earlier than two months after publication.

Then there is attached as an annex the resolution adopted at last session on customs duties whereby the powers agree to a revision of the customs schedule of duties on imports into China as fixed by the tariff commission at Shanghai on December 19, 1918, so as to furnish an effective 5 per cent instead of the present effective 3 1/2 per cent. A revision commission of the powers will meet at Shanghai at the earliest practicable date to effect this revision.

The treaty expresses the hope that this revision will be completed within four months.

The customs treaty then provides that immediate steps shall be taken through a special conference of the powers to prepare the way for the speedy abolition of the "Makina" system, whereby duties are collected in China on the transport of goods from place to place in the interior of China, and for levying surtaxes as provided in treaties between the United States and China, Great Britain and China and Japan and China.

This conference is to be composed of representatives of the signatory powers and any other powers adhering to the treaty, and will meet in China three months after the treaty comes into effect.

This special conference shall authorize the levying of a surtax on automobile imports at a uniform rate of 2 1/2 per cent ad valorem, except on certain luxuries, when the surtax may be increased, but not to exceed 5 per cent.

Four years after the immediate revision another special conference will be called to make further changes in the customs schedule.

The open door treaty was promptly adopted.

Thereupon Secretary Hughes read the recently adopted resolution under which a "board of reference" will be set up in China to consider claims arising under the treaty. This was also unanimously adopted.

### Treaty Adopted.

The customs treaty presented by Senator Underwood was unanimously adopted.

The powers agree that whenever a situation arises involving the application of the treaty renders discussion desirable there shall be a full and frank communication" between the powers concerned.

The powers agree also not to enter into any treaty, agreement, arrangement or understanding, either with one another or individually or collectively with any power or powers which would infringe or impair the principles first stated.

China agrees that on her railways she will not exercise or permit unfair discrimination of any kind. Particularly there will be no discrimination, direct or indirect, in rates or facilities because of nationality of passengers or the countries from which or to which they are proceeding, the origin or ownership of goods or the countries they are passing between, the nationality or ownership of the means of transportation such passengers or goods before or after they reach the Chinese railways.

The powers assume a corresponding obligation on railways over which they have any control.

Powers not signatory to the treaty are invited to adhere to it.

The creation of a board of reference in China, to which questions concerning the articles of the general Chinese treaty dealing with the open door and railways, is provided in a separate resolution presented to the conference today.

A detailed plan for the constitution of this board shall be formulated for the approval of the powers concerned by the special conference provided in article 2 of the treaty on Chinese customs tariff.

**Much Accomplished.**

In these twelve weeks the conference has recorded a list of achievements that leaders believe outranks the successes of any other international conference in the world's history.

Monday, the conference will hold its grand finale, when with much pomp and ceremony the treaties of the conference will be signed and President Harding will make a formal address.

Two nine-power treaties on China, the major accomplishments of the conference proper in its deliberations on Far Eastern affairs, and the supplemental treaty to the four-power Pacific pact, making it clear that the homeland of Japan is excluded from

its protective provisions, were presented to the session today.

The most important of the two Chinese treaties embodies a set of general principles which the powers pledge themselves to respect in China.

The other treaty provides in detail form for a revision upward of the Chinese customs duties, schedules that will afford an increased revenue of many millions of dollars to the Chinese government.

### Contains Four Root Principles.

The general policy nine-power treaty on China contains the four Root principles regarding China, which were adopted by the powers at the outset of the conference, the sweeping American open-door resolution, which was recently adopted, and some of the other resolutions on China, which have been agreed upon from time to time by the conference and its Far Eastern committee.

Briefly, the provisions of this treaty are:

The powers in the conference agreed to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial and administrative integrity of China; to give China free opportunity to develop and maintain a stable government; to use their influence for effectively establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry throughout China, and to advantage of present conditions to seek special rights or privileges abridging rights of subjects or citizens of friendly states.

### Board of Reference.

The powers agreed not to seek or to support their nationals in seeking any arrangement which might purport to establish in their favor any general superiority of rights in commercial or economic development in any region in China, nor to seek or to support their nations in seeking any monopoly or preference depriving other nationals of the right of undertaking legitimate trade or industry in China, of participating with the Chinese government or any local authority in any public enterprise, or which frustrates the principle of equal opportunity.

The Chinese government takes note of this agreement and is to be guided by these principles. The powers, including China, agree to the erection in China of a board of reference, to which all questions concerning this agreement are to be submitted for investigation and report.

The powers relating to China agree to the following:

1. That as early as possible they will file with the Secretary-general of the conference a list of all treaties or other agreements with China, or with any other power or powers relating to China, which they regard as still in force, and every treaty or other agreement concluded in the future shall be notified within sixty days of its conclusion of the other signatory, and (2) that the same steps be taken regarding contracts between their nations and the Chinese government, or any of its local authorities, involving economic rights.

### No Spheres of Influence.

The powers agree they will not support any agreements by their respective nations with each other designed to create "spheres of influence" or exclusive opportunities in designated regions of China.

The powers agree to respect the neutrality of Chinese territory in any war not engaged in by China.

This neutrality is to be composed of representatives of the signatory powers and any other powers adhering to the treaty, and will meet in China three months after the treaty comes into effect.

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### AUTOMOBILE CLUB HERE SHOWS A RAPID GROWTH

Applications for Membership Are Coming In Steadily at the Headquarters.

There are now in excess of 300 automobile clubs throughout the United States affiliated with the American Automobile Association. Practically every large city and town boasts of one of these clubs, and, as its application for membership has recently been accepted by the national association, the newly chartered Automobile Club of Richmond is in position to insure its members reciprocal relations.

Members of the Automobile Club of Richmond will be welcomed in all cities where affiliated clubs are located, and courtesies will be extended to them. The local club will also do its duty by all visiting members of the A. A. A.

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Thousands of automobile clubs belong to automobile clubs because, Mr. Hoykin, the secretary, says:

"Every law on the statute books favorable to automobile owners was passed by automobile clubs."

"Every uniform automobile law known out in recent years was due to action of automobile clubs."

"Every struggle against unduly severe prosecution by petty officials has been waged by automobile clubs."

"Every just prosecution of reckless drivers and other offenders has had the support of automobile clubs."

"Every movement for better highways, including the Federal aid highway, has been initiated or fostered by automobile clubs."

"Every fight against unfair taxation aimed against automobile owners has been led by automobile clubs."

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